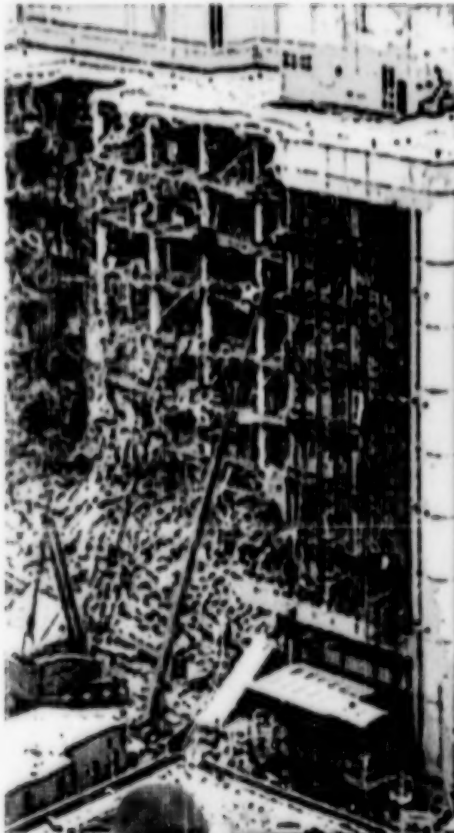


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U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation



FBI Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center

General Information Bulletin

9/7-1



1995 bombing incidents

COMPLETED

(40)

of 99-009732

1995 BOMB SUMMARY

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Staff:

Susan Jacobs	Editor
Doris Booth	Designer



Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center

Law enforcement is a difficult enough challenge without the added risk of improvised explosive devices. The damage wrought by bombs in this country is a pernicious horror, striking random, innocent victims, as seen in the devastating bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. Bombers are often indiscriminate and frequently evade law enforcement by the remote nature of their crimes, frustrating the investigators, the forensic scientists, the entire law enforcement community, and the public. Terrorists and criminals are able to utilize improvised explosive mixtures in combination with sophisticated fuzing systems. It is for these reasons that the resources of all law enforcement must unite and work together to combat terrorism. It is the commitment of the FBI to use the resources of their Laboratory Division's Explosive Unit-Bomb Data Center to support the fight against bombings nationwide and worldwide.

Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center

The FBI Laboratory Division's Explosives Unit and Bomb Data Center joined forces in October 1994. Both units have been in operation since the early seventies and have made a tremendous impact on the bombing investigation and technicians' communities by way of training, technical support, and laboratory analyses. The consolidation of the units has served to strengthen the FBI's mission to serve the bombing investigator and bomb disposal technician. Outlined below are the many distinct responsibilities of the Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center (EU-BDC).

Pre-Blast

As part of their pre-blast functioning, the EU-BDC oversees the technical training of all public safety bomb disposal personnel at the Hazardous

Devices School (HDS), Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama. Since 1981, the FBI has funded and administered the HDS through the EU-BDC when Congress mandated that the FBI would assume this responsibility. HDS is the only school in the United States that trains public safety officials as bomb disposal technicians. To date, over 5,000 technicians have graduated from the Basic course and 4,000 have received refresher training.

In response to requests for explosives-related technical support for special events, the unit possesses two bomb disposal trucks and total containment vessels. Each bomb truck contains all the necessary render safe equipment to include a bomb disposal robot, bomb protective suits, screening and disruption equipment. This equipment provides a response package with a variety of low risk options for a render safe operation. The technical support offered is in keeping with the unit's philosophy in using remote and safe procedures unless a life threatening situation leaves no other alternative. Recently, the unit provided operational support at the 1996 Summer Olympics and at the Democratic and Republican National Conventions.

The EU-BDC also conducts extensive research and development for enhanced render safe procedures and technical equipment for bomb disposal personnel. The unit manages a variety of research programs involving remote render safe technology, detection of explosives, and neutralization techniques for explosive devices.

As part of their publications program, the unit collects, collates, and distributes technical and statistical information about improvised explosive, incendiary, and hoax devices; render safe procedures; explosives research; and information

about bomb technician equipment. In addition to an annual statistical digest, the principal publications of the EU-BDC are as follows:

Special Technician Bulletins contain technical information intended for HDS trained bomb technicians. Detailed in this type of publication are render safe techniques, specialized equipment, unusual improvised explosive devices, and technical safety information.

Investigator Bulletins contain technical information useful to the public safety officer trained to conduct a bombing crime scene investigation. This technical data includes information on bomb construction and potential crime scene hazards.

General Information Bulletins delineate the results of private tests on bomb handling and detection equipment, general evacuation procedures, and the elements necessary for good physical security.

Post Blast

In post blast situations the primary function of the EU-BDC is to forensically examine bombing evidence to identify bomb components. During a bombing examination, the EU-BDC serves as the primary laboratory unit for conducting the examination. Evidence is received, documented, photographed, and distributed to other units for document exams (indented writing, typewriter comparison, photocopier identification, etc.), hairs and fibers' exams, DNA, fingerprint, materials analysis, and explosive residue and accelerant examinations.

The unit oversees these examinations and conducts toolmark and device intercomparisons to determine links between bombing incidents. In addition, examiners frequently conduct explosive tests to determine the overall design of the device. Together with the FBI's Special Projects Section, charts and drawings depicting the con-

struction of the device can also be created to clarify the intended functioning of the device. The Special Agents in the unit provide expert testimony in federal and state courts concerning their work.

After examining explosive remains in order to link the craftsmanship of serial bombers, the EU-BDC can reconstruct models of explosive devices. Information about the design characteristics, materials, and details of the construction of the bomb becomes the bomber's signature for a particular incident and aids in identifying the bomber.

The EU-BDC also provides on-site explosives-related technical support in crisis situations to federal, state, local, and international law enforcement agencies. The unit was responsible for processing the crime scene and examining the forensic evidence from the Oklahoma City bombing, the UNABOM bombings, and the World Trade Center bombing.

In addition, the unit conducts function tests on explosive devices that have new and unusual construction features to find out if they are workable. This helps the examiners in estimating the device's destructive potential. The EU-BDC also tests new explosives and fuzing system products that criminals are likely to use in the construction of improvised explosive devices. These tests provide valuable information to the bombing investigator in the recognition of products after an explosion has occurred.

Training

In direct support of the FBI's domestic and international terrorism programs, the EU-BDC provides training in bombing investigations and explosive device recognition. The unit conducts a Post Blast Investigators school where bombing evidence collection, preservation, and evaluation is stressed. This seminar is only available to public safety personnel with investigative

responsibilities in bombing cases. The unit also teaches regional Bomb Technician seminars. The topics covered include the construction and use of improvised explosive devices, techniques for remote neutralization, discussions of research and development, and a review of new technical equipment. This seminar is only available to trained bomb technicians who are graduates of the HDS.

In keeping with its mission for bomb technician safety and professionalism, the EU-BDC holds the Bomb Squad Commander's Conference every eighteen months. Bomb squad commanders from across the United States attend these conferences. Topics covered have included bomb squad management and safety, domestic and international bombing trends, and an overview of bomb disposal techniques.

Computer Reference Library

The EU-BDC maintains the largest single computer reference library in the world for identification and comparison examination purposes. The Explosives Reference and Search System (EXPRESS) gives instant access to all of the resources of the unit including a unique device comparison module for the intercomparison of cases. This tool combines the text of FBI Laboratory reports with evidentiary photographs of bombing cases and allows the quick and accurate retrieval of information based upon any aspect of the forensic examination. This enables an EU-BDC analyst to search EXPRESS, find similar devices, and identify similarities in components used in the construction of an improvised explosive device.

Currently, the unit is designing a detonator and main charge identification database for commercial explosive products that it hopes to distribute to the bombing investigator and technicians' communities in the United States.

Conclusion

The EU-BDC's commitment is one of aiding the bomb technician and investigator communities through active support of major operations. This support includes enhanced training for bomb technicians and investigators, development of disrupter technology, and development of new ways of identifying explosive residues from improvised explosive mixtures. In addition, the unit provides equipment and personnel support to supplement state and local law enforcement in times of increased demand and reduced budgets. The EU-BDC is dedicated to providing the highest possible level of service and support to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in the field of bombing investigations.

If you would like additional information about the EU-BDC or its programs, please contact us at:

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
Laboratory Division
Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center**

J. Edgar Hoover Building, Room 3918
935 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20535-0001

Phone (202) 324-2696
Facsimile (202) 324-3407

The FBI Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center (EU-BDC) collects, collates, and reports bombing-related information to public safety agencies, military Explosive Ordnance Disposal personnel, members of Congress, and the interested public. Several government agencies, as well as over 650 state and local bomb squads, contribute data to the EU-BDC in an effort to develop an accurate database of actual and attempted explosive and incendiary bombings, hoax device information, and recovered device and explosive information.

The information contained in the charts and graphs reflects 1995 bombing incidents that occurred in the United States and its territories. Also presented are statistics showing the use of hoax devices to facilitate unlawful purposes and recoveries of improvised devices, explosives, and military ordnance.

Overview of 1995 Bombing Statistics

Two thousand five hundred and seventy-seven bombing incidents were reported to the EU-BDC in 1995. This is an 18.5% decrease in bombings over 1994 when 3,163 bombings were reported.

A bombing is an illegal detonation or ignition of an explosive or incendiary device. In 76% of the bombing incidents, the devices successfully detonated or ignited; twenty-four percent of the bombings were unsuccessful. Seventy-nine percent of the explosive devices detonated as planned and incendiary devices functioned as designed 68% of the time.

Overall the use of explosives in bombings accounted for 77% of the incidents. An explosive bombing is defined as the illegal detonation of a device constructed with high or low explosive material. For example, high refers to an explosive material that can be detonated by means of a blasting cap, such as dynamite. Examples of low explosive materials are black, smokeless, and flash powders.

The remaining twenty-three percent of the bombings utilized incendiary materials. An incendiary device, such as a molotov cocktail, is constructed with flammable materials designed to produce a burning effect. Incendiary bombings are often called fire bombings.

Most often bombings in the United States are carried out with improvised explosive or incendiary devices. Improvised devices are homemade and filled with an explosive or incendiary material and the components necessary to initiate the device, such as a fuse or blasting cap. Examples would be pipe bombs or molotov cocktails.

The use of improvised explosive devices declined 19% overall. There were 1,562 explosive bombings in 1995 and 1,916 in 1994. Attempted explosive bombings also decreased to 417 from 522 in 1994. Pipe bombs accounted for 31% of all improvised explosive devices.

Bombings involving improvised incendiary devices decreased by 17.5%. In 1995, there were 406

incendiary bombings versus 1994 when there were 545. Attempted incendiary bombings increased slightly over 1994 incidents. In 1995, 192 incidents involved attempted incendiary bombings versus 180 in 1994.

Injuries, Deaths, and Property Damage

Bombs killed 193 people in 1995, significantly up from 1994 (31 deaths). Injuries from these incidents also rose to 744 versus 1994 when 308 people sustained injuries from bombings. These increases are attributed to the colossal number of injuries and losses of life as a result of the bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, which killed 168 people and injured 518.

Property damage from bombings exceeded 105 million dollars. One hundred million of this destruction was done in Oklahoma City.

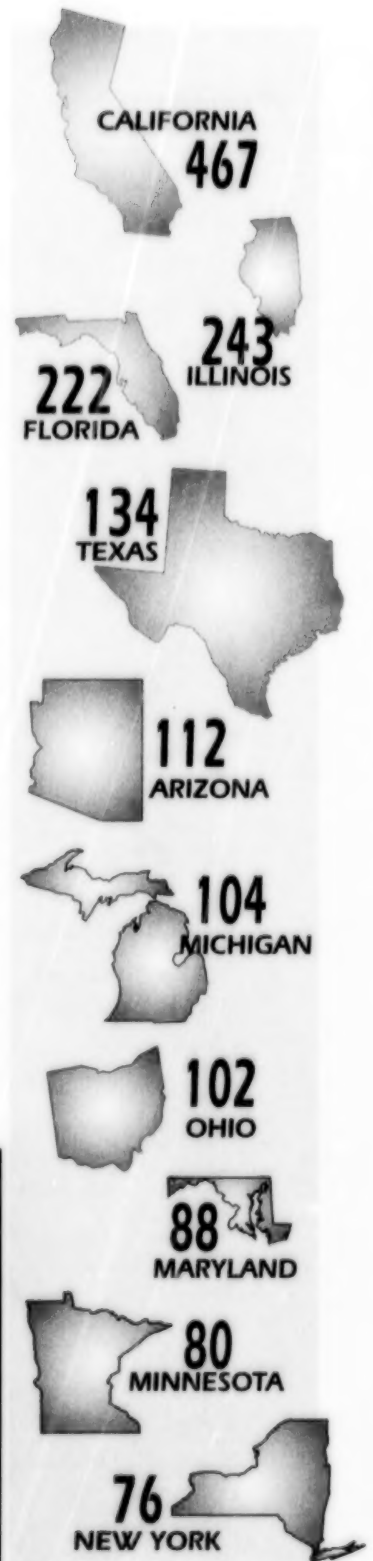
Recoveries of Improvised Devices and Military Ordnance

To be tabulated as a recovery, the device must have been without a target. Examples of this are devices seized during routine traffic stops or in searches of residences. There were 851 incidents in which there was a recovery of an improvised explosive or incendiary device. In addition, there were 496 incidents in which military ordnance was retrieved. Many times these items were war souvenirs.

Hoaxes

There were 481 incidents involving hoax devices in 1995. Thirty-three percent of these were preceded by a threatening note, letter, or telephone call to the establishment or individual target. For our purposes suspicious packages, such as unclaimed luggage in an airport or an accidentally forgotten briefcase, were not tabulated as hoaxes even if the bomb squad was called. This is because there was no target or intention for mischief associated with the forgotten items.

**TOP 10 STATES
BOMBING
INCIDENTS**



Bombing Incidents



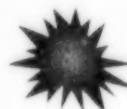
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	Total	847	858	848	977	1208	1582	2499	2989	2980	3163	2577
ACTUAL	Explosive	575	580	600	593	641	931	1551	1911	1880	1916	1562
	Incendiary	102	129	104	156	203	267	423	582	538	545	406
ATTEMPTS	Explosive	113	101	102	161	243	254	395	384	375	522	417
	Incendiary	57	48	42	40	91	130	130	112	187	180	192
\$MILLION	Property Damage	6.35	3.40	4.20	2.26	5.00	9.60	6.44	12.50	*518	7.5	105.1
	Persons Injured	144	185	107	145	202	222	230	349	*1323	308	744
	Deaths	28	14	21	20	11	27	29	26	49	31	193

* The 1993 damage figure includes \$510 million damage done to the World Trade Center building by a bomb on February 26, 1993. The persons injured figure for 1993 includes the 1,042 persons who were injured in the same bombing.



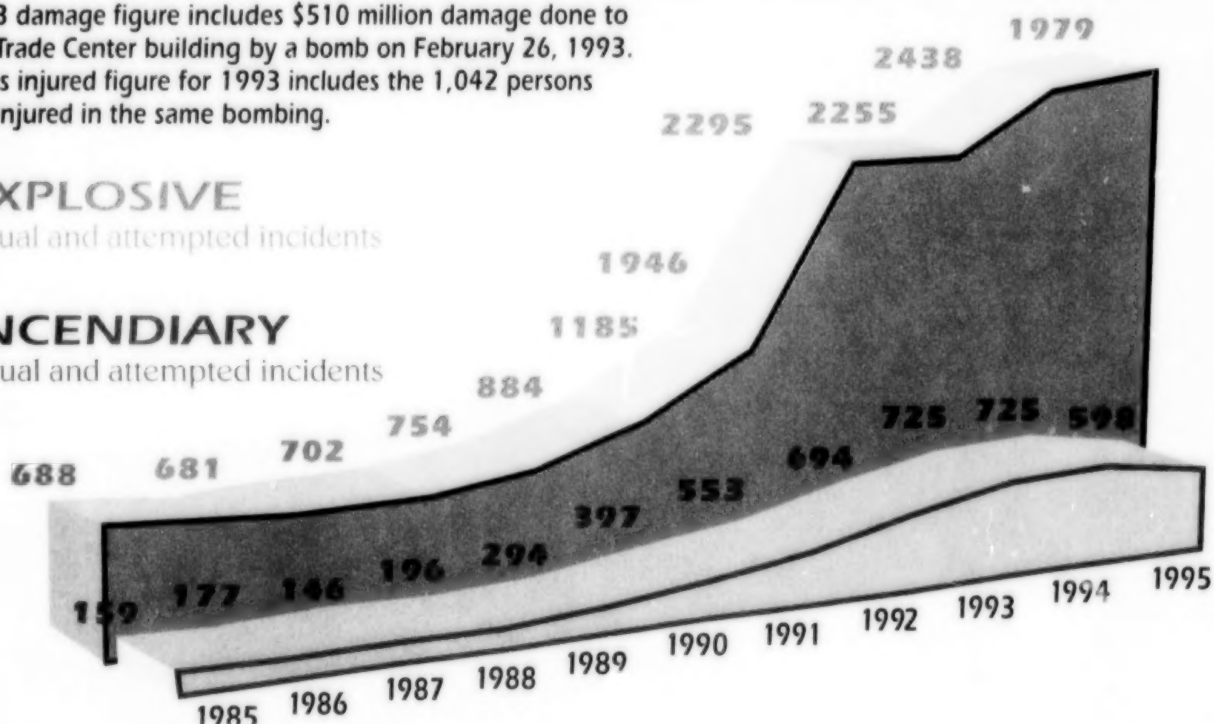
EXPLOSIVE

actual and attempted incidents



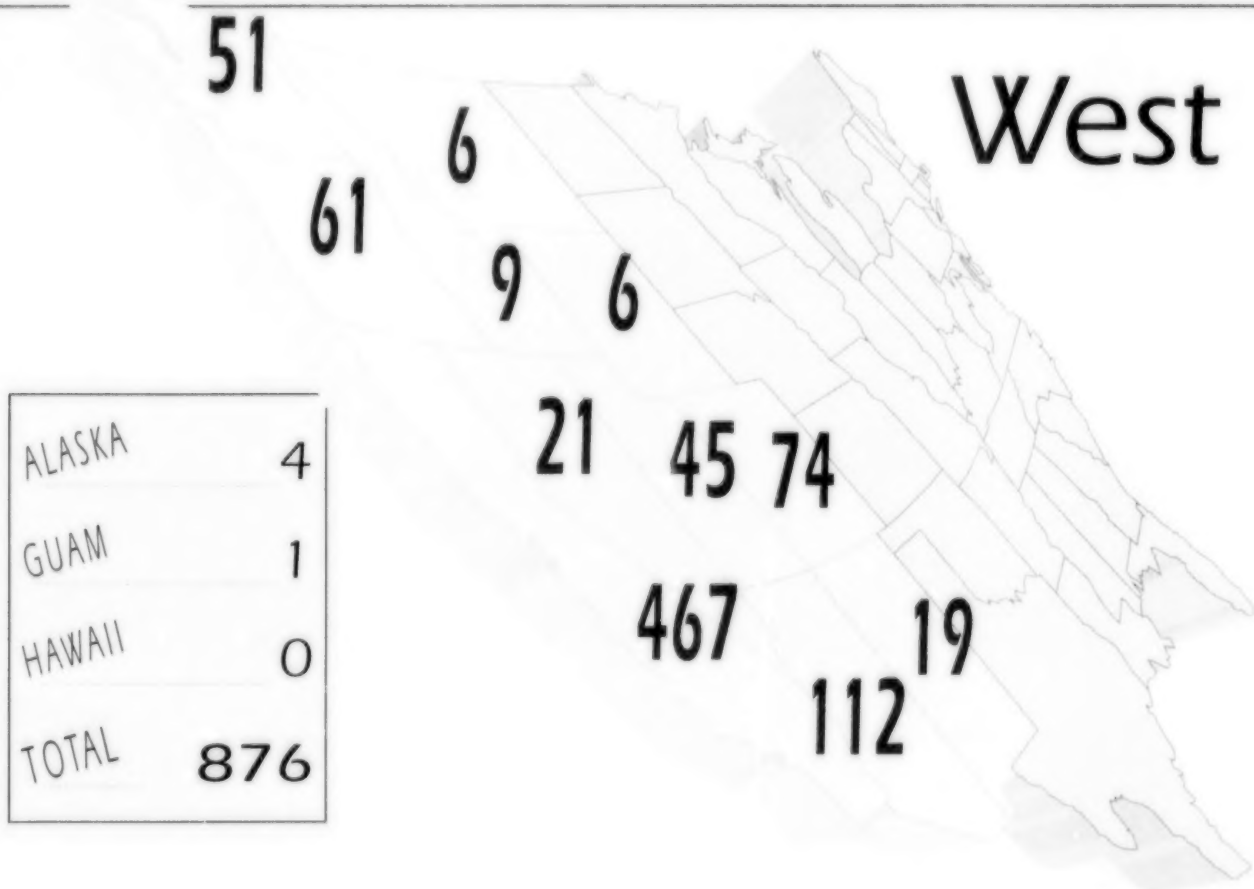
INCENDIARY

actual and attempted incidents



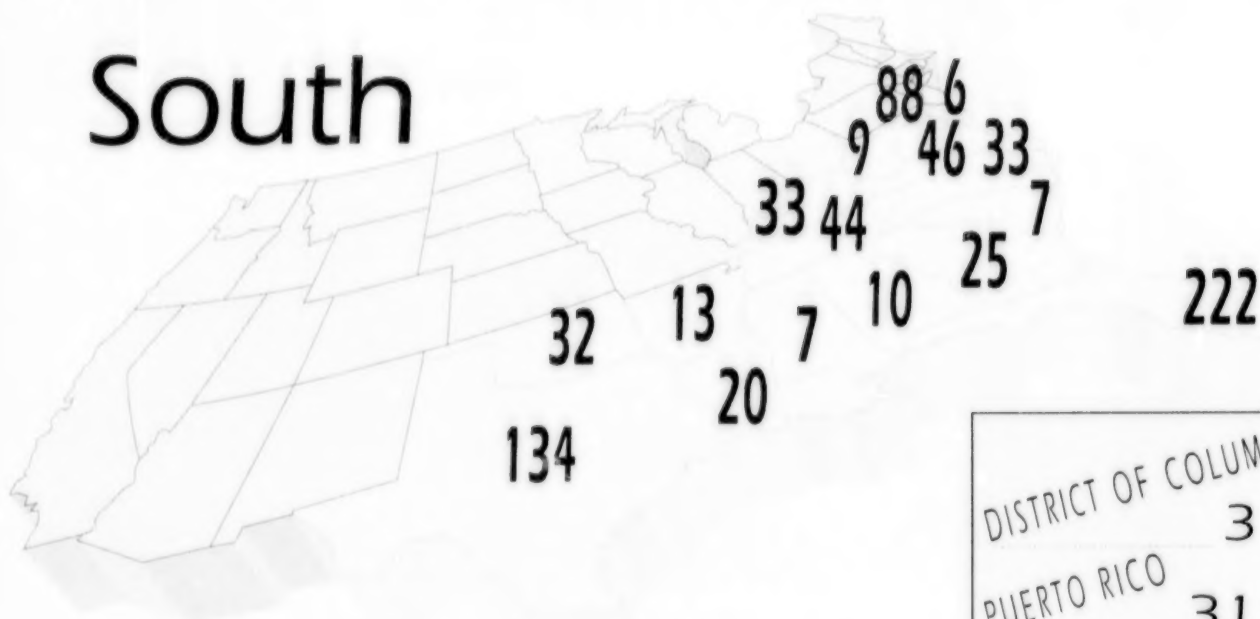
Incidents by State

STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES		STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES	
	actual	attempt	actual	attempt		actual	attempt	actual	attempt
ALASKA	4	0	0	0	NEW MEXICO	14	2	3	0
ARIZONA	88	10	8	6	OREGON	33	21	2	5
CALIFORNIA	287	89	67	24	UTAH	40	2	3	0
COLORADO	25	3	43	3	WASHINGTON	35	14	1	1
HAWAII	0	0	0	0	WYOMING	4	1	0	1
IDAHO	4	3	1	1	GUAM	1	0	0	0
MONTANA	2	1	2	1	TOTALS	553	149	131	43
NEVADA	16	3	1	1					



Incidents by State

South

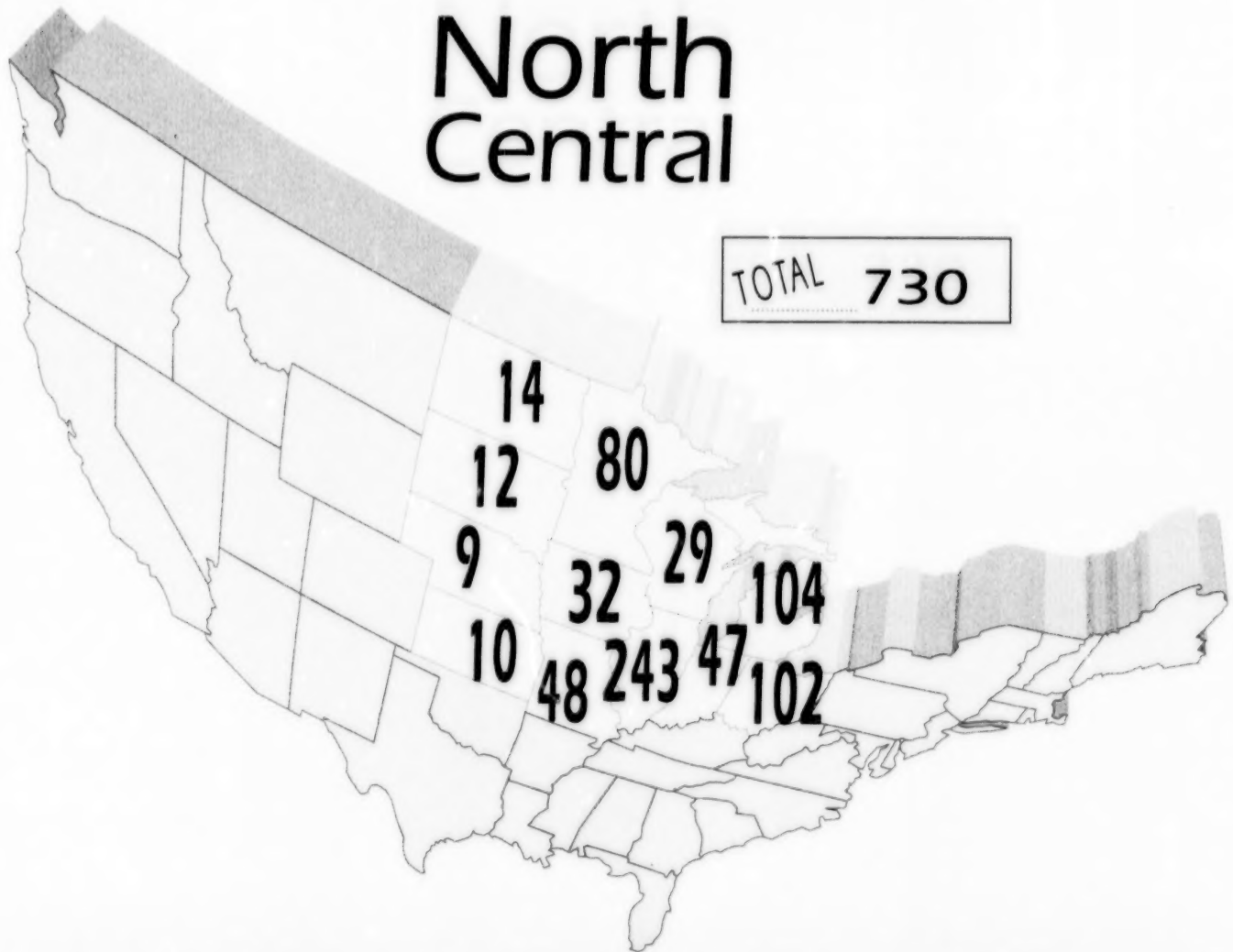


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3
PUERTO RICO	31
VIRGIN ISLANDS	2
TOTAL	765

STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES		STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES	
	actual	attempt	actual	attempt		actual	attempt	actual	attempt
ALABAMA	7	3	0	0	NORTH CAROLINA	26	6	0	1
ARKANSAS	10	3	0	0	OKLAHOMA	18	11	0	3
DELAWARE	4	2	0	0	SOUTH CAROLINA	4	0	1	2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	0	2	0	TENNESSEE	21	6	10	7
FLORIDA	154	36	21	11	TEXAS	72	13	36	13
GEORGIA	13	6	3	3	VIRGINIA	36	2	5	3
KENTUCKY	25	7	1	0	WEST VIRGINIA	6	0	2	1
LOUISIANA	13	4	3	0	PUERTO RICO	17	5	8	1
MARYLAND	34	5	29	20	VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	1	1	0
MISSISSIPPI	5	0	0	2	TOTALS	466	110	122	67

North Central

TOTAL 730

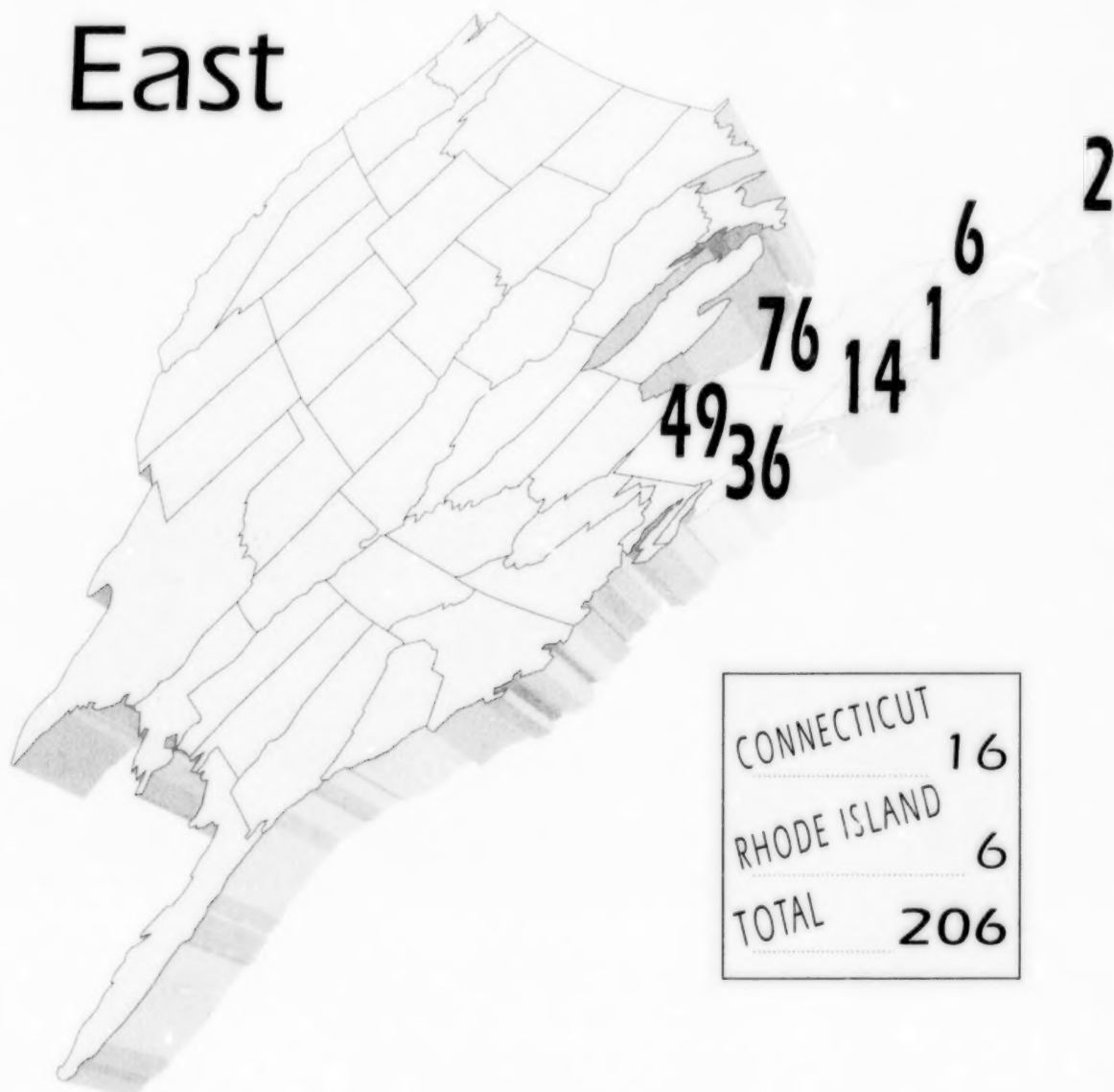


STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES		STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES	
	actual	attempt	actual	attempt		actual	attempt	actual	attempt
ILLINOIS	112	22	61	48	NEBRASKA	9	0	0	0
INDIANA	30	8	6	3	NORTH DAKOTA	13	0	1	0
IOWA	23	5	3	1	OHIO	55	19	22	6
KANSAS	5	4	0	1	SOUTH DAKOTA	7	0	5	0
MICHIGAN	65	28	9	2	WISCONSIN	21	6	1	1
MINNESOTA	52	18	5	5	TOTALS	419	114	125	72
MISSOURI	27	4	12	5					

Incidents by State

STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES		STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES	
	actual	attempt	actual	attempt		actual	attempt	actual	attempt
CONNECTICUT	10	5	1	0	NEW YORK	53	11	8	4
MAINE	2	0	0	0	PENNSYLVANIA	21	13	13	2
MASSACHUSETTS	7	4	1	2	RHODE ISLAND	6	0	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3	1	1	1	VERMONT	1	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	21	10	4	1	TOTALS	124	44	28	10

East



CONNECTICUT	16
RHODE ISLAND	6
TOTAL	206

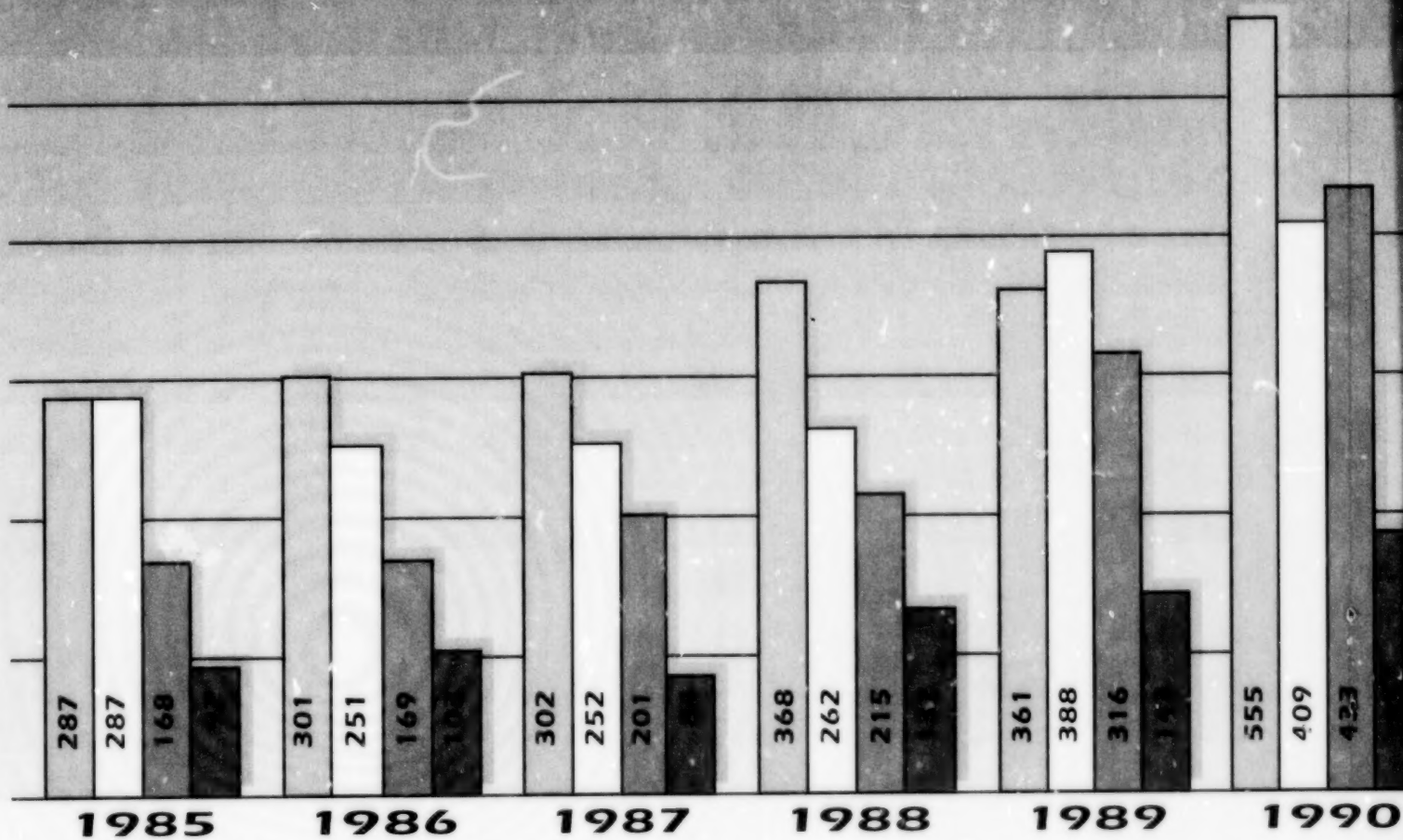
Incidents by Target



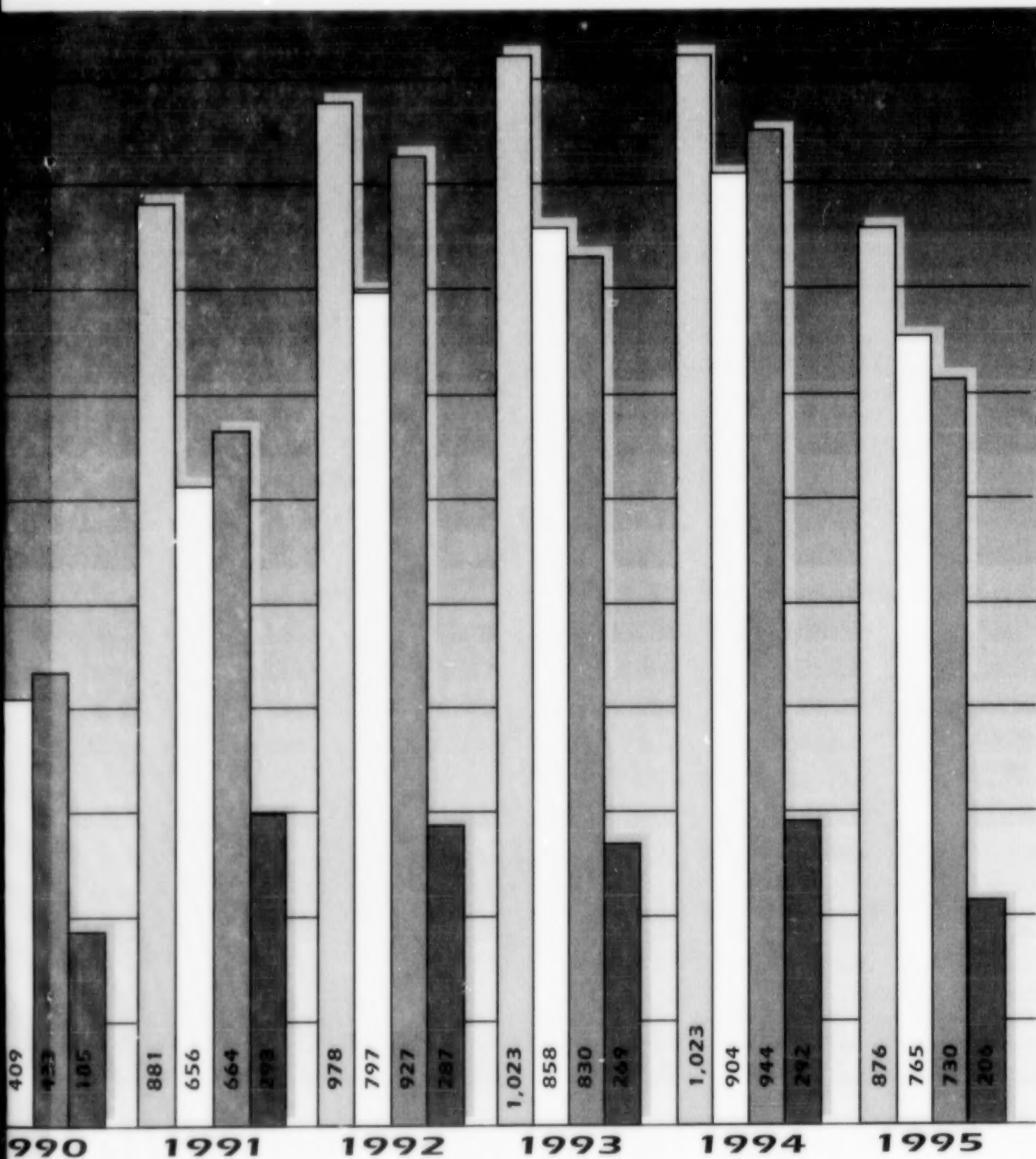
TARGET

EXPLOSIVE INCENDIARY PROPERTY DAMAGE

TARGET	EXPLOSIVE	INCENDIARY	PROPERTY DAMAGE
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES			
Private Residences	136	214	\$1,049,945
Mailboxes/Other Private Property	846	86	78,671
COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES			
Financial Institutions	12	2	5,125
Commercial/Retail	97	61	1,923,205
Restaurants	27	7	61,700
Offices	13	4	6,350
Other Commercial Operations	36	8	47,380
VEHICLES			
Automobiles	195	111	612,929
Other Vehicles	14	9	66,880
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY			
Postal Facilities/Equipment	35	4	11,012
Law Enforcement/Judiciary	5	1	1,500
Military Facilities	-	-	-
Other Federal Government	7	1	100,018,000
UTILITIES			
Electric Facilities	7	-	1,000
Nuclear Facilities	-	-	-
Water/Sewer	8	-	1,000
MEDICAL FACILITIES			
Hospitals	-	-	-
Abortion Clinics	8	4	2,300
OTHER TARGETS			
State/Local Government Property	46	2	106,250
Law Enforcement/Judiciary	15	9	88,500
Bridge/Highway	23	7	150,000
Academic Facilities	100	17	62,217
Radio/Television/Telecommunications	23	1	13,700
Church/Synagogue/Temple	10	6	703,700
Vending Machines	16	-	8,400
Open Area	159	28	780
Other	68	15	49,410
Accidental Detonation/Unknown Target	73	1	13,000
TOTALS	1,979	598	\$105,082,954



Incidents by Region



Incidents by Time of Occurrence



12:01am -6am 6:01am -Noon 12:01pm -6pm 6:01pm-Midnight

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

Private Residences

221 22 29 140

Mailboxes/Other Private Property

273 77 129 453

COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES

Financial Institutions

2 7 1 4

Commercial/Retail

54 27 22 55

Restaurants

15 2 2 15

Offices

5 2 4 6

Other Commercial Operations

10 11 12 11

VEHICLES

Automobiles

130 36 27 113

Other Vehicles

13 3 1 6

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Postal Facilities/Equipment

17 2 7 13

Law Enforcement/Judiciary

2 - 2 2

Military Facilities

- - - -

Other Federal Government

1 2 2 3

UTILITIES

Electric Facilities

1 1 2 3

Nuclear Facilities

- - - -

Water/Sewer

- 1 2 5

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Hospitals

- - - -

Abortion Clinics

6 1 - 5

OTHER TARGETS

State/Local Government Property

11 12 7 18

Law Enforcement/Judiciary

10 1 6 7

Bridge/Highway

4 4 5 17

Academic Facilities

21 46 23 27

Radio/TV/Telecommunications

8 3 3 10

Church/Synagogue/Temple

1 5 4 6

Vending Machines

8 - 1 7

Open Area

33 34 42 78

Other

18 12 23 30

Accidental Detonation/Unknown Target

10 6 22 36

TOTALS

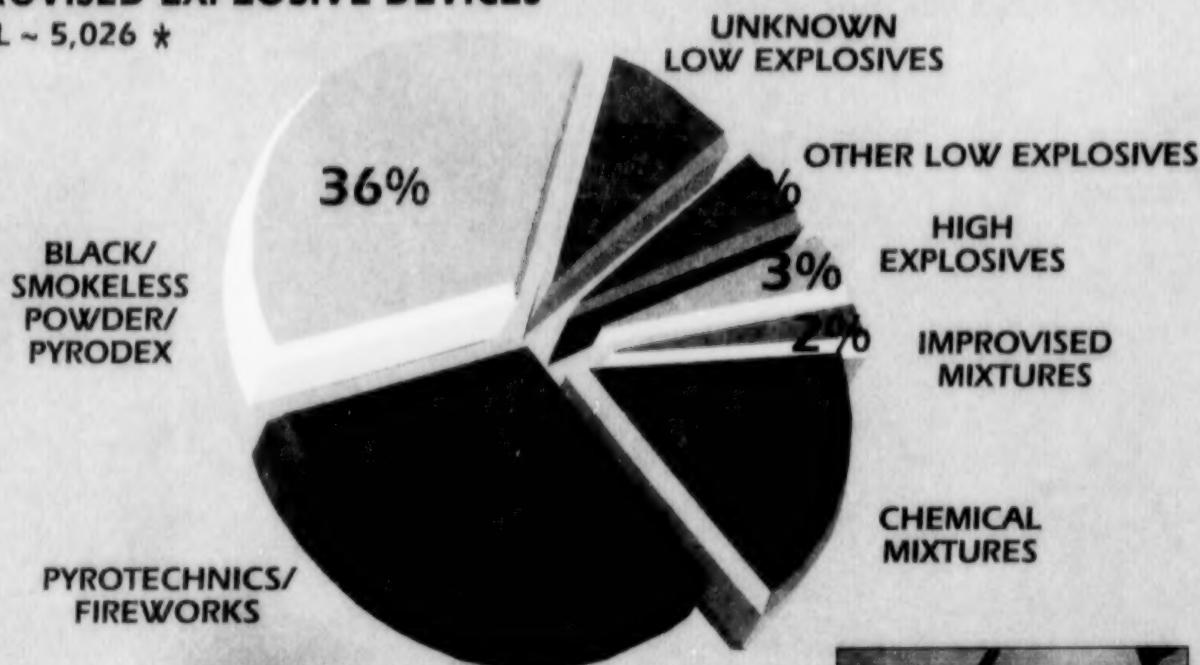
812 317 378 1070 2,577

Includes both explosive and incendiary incidents.

Filler Material in Explosive Devices

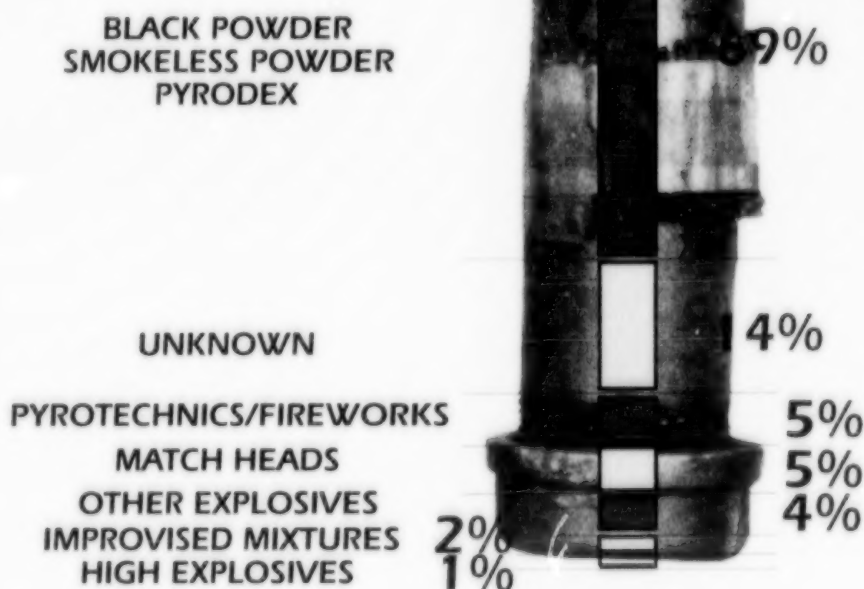
IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES

TOTAL ~ 5,026 *



PIPE BOMBS

TOTAL ~ 1,543



PIPE BOMBS ACCOUNT FOR 31% OF ALL IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES

* Totals reflect improvised explosive devices used in bombings as well as devices that were recovered, for example, in a search of a residence.

Incendiary Devils

CONTAINER *and Filler*

Fillers

Containers

GASOLINE										CARDBOARD/PAPER TUBE
PYROTECHNICS/FIREWORKS										PIPE/PLASTIC TUBE
PROPANE, BUTANE, ETC.										BOTTLE - GLASS/PLASTIC
OTHER FLAMMABLE SOLID										CAN
OTHER FLAMMABLE LIQUID										VEHICLE BOMB
OTHER										MILITARY DEVICE/ IMPROVISED MILITARY DEVICE
TOTAL										OTHER UNKNOWN TOTAL

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

885* 51 108 10 11 3 702

* Totals reflect improvised incendiary devices used in bombings as well as devices that were recovered, for example, in a search of a residence.

★ Totals reflect improvised incendiary devices used in bombings as well as devices that were recovered, for example, in a search of a residence.

Improvised Explosive Devices

Low Explosive Fillers

High Explosive Fillers

Container	BLACK/ SMOKELESS POWDER/ PYRODEX	MATCH HEADS	PYROTECHNICS/ FIREWORKS	IMPROVED MIXTURE	CHEMICAL MIXTURES	DYNAMITE	PRIMERS/ BOOSTERS	ANFO	BINARY/2-PART EXPLOSIVE	TNT	C-4	BLASTING CAP/ DETONATOR	WATER GEL	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
PIPE/METAL TUBE	713	52	43	25	4	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	40	167	1050
PIPE/PLASTIC TUBE	351	19	38	12	3	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	17	48	493
CARDBOARD/PAPER TUBE	350	7	1349	38	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	25	1785
BOTTLE - GLASS	60	3	5	2	53	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	139
BOTTLE - PLASTIC	103	6	20	8	753	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	7	5	907
BOX	17	2	2	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	49
CAN	20	2	6	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	39
VEHICLE BOMB	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
IMPROVED MILITARY ORDNANCE	82	3	9	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	15	132
MILITARY ORDNANCE	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	14
NONE	-	-	1	-	-	16	-	-	2	2	-	83	-	-	4	108
OTHER	104	7	20	11	6	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	13	12	178
UNKNOWN	15	-	6	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	89	129
TOTAL	1817	101	1503	100	844	24	2	9	4	2	2	89	3	125	401	5026 *

* Totals reflect improvised explosive devices used in bombings as well as devices that were recovered, for example, in a search of a residence.

Fuzing

TYPE of FUZING for IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE and INCENDIARY DEVICES

Electrical	222
Non electrical	5,412
Unknown	277

INITIATING METHODS for IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE and INCENDIARY DEVICES

Delay	4,681
Booby-trapped	76
Command Remote controlled	23
Radio controlled	5
Action	792
Unknown	334

FUNCTIONING of IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE and INCENDIARY DEVICES

Impact	792
Clock/Mechanical delay	30
Burning delay	3,730
Chemical delay	844
Electrical/Electronic delay	154
Pressure activated	3
Pressure release activated	10
Pull/Push activated	13
Tension release activated	8
Other	7
Unknown	320

Numbers reflect improvised explosive and incendiary devices used in bombings as well as devices that were recovered, for example, in a search of a residence.

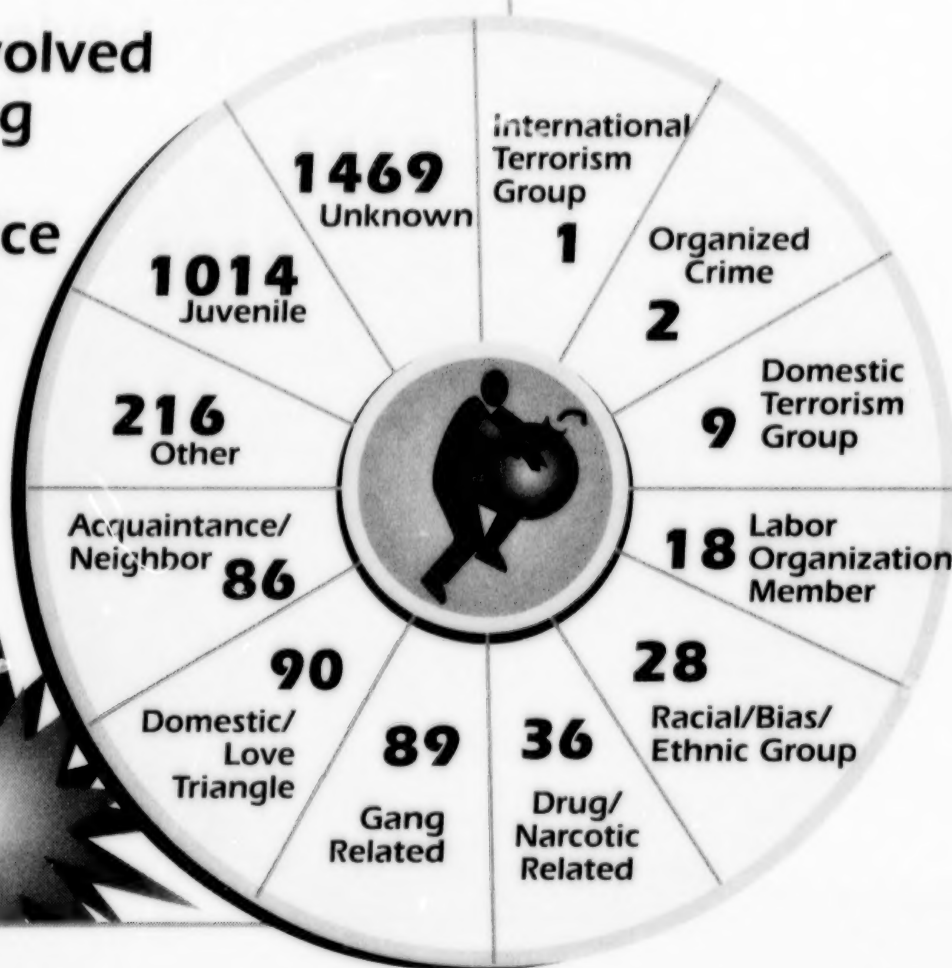
Injuries and Death



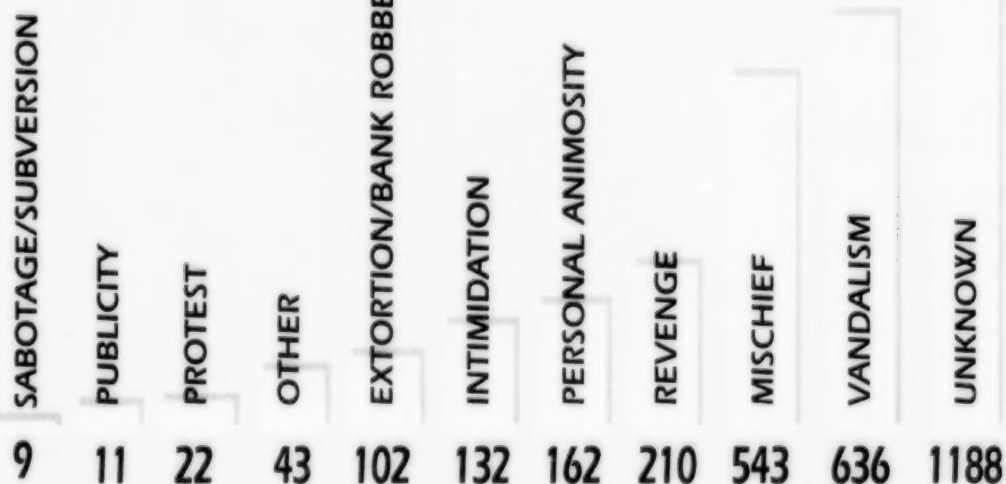
STATE	INJURIES	DEATHS	STATE	INJURIES	DEATHS	STATE	INJURIES	DEATHS
AK	—	—	MA	1	—	OR	5	—
AL	1	—	MD	2	5	PA	4	3
AR	1	—	ME	1	—	RI	1	—
AZ	10	—	MI	9	—	SC	1	2
CA	48	2	MN	4	—	SD	1	—
CO	3	—	MO	1	—	TN	9	1
CT	2	—	MS	—	—	TX	11	—
DC	1	—	MT	—	—	UT	3	1
DE	8	—	NC	5	—	VA	1	1
FL	15	3	ND	1	—	VT	—	—
GA	1	—	NE	1	—	WA	6	—
IA	7	—	NH	1	—	WI	2	—
ID	—	—	NJ	1	1	WV	2	—
IL	14	—	NM	—	1	WY	1	—
IN	4	—	NV	3	1	Mariana Island	—	1
KS	—	—	NY	12	—	Puerto Rico	6	—
KY	7	1	OH	5	1			
LA	2	—	OK	520	169	TOTAL	744	193

People & Motivations Involved in Bombings

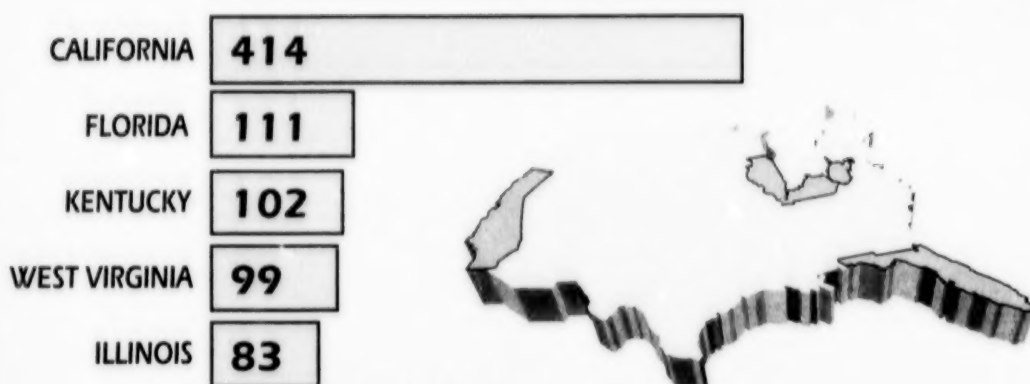
People Involved in Bombing and Hoax Device Incidents



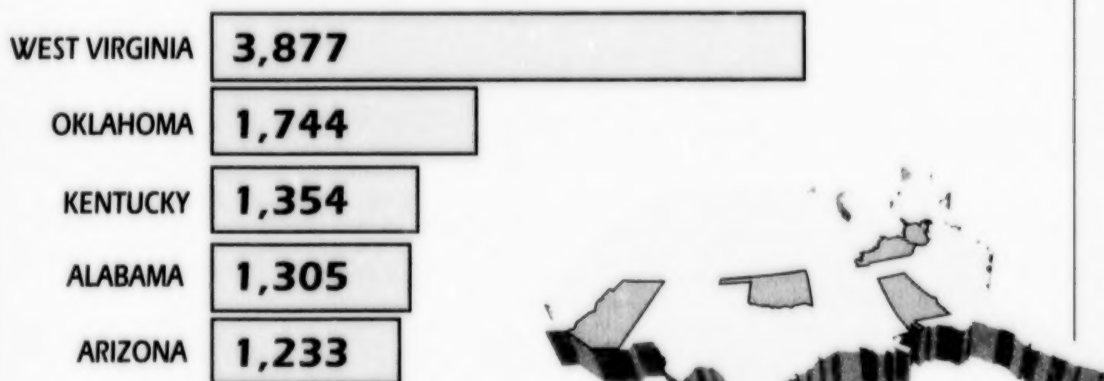
Motivations in Bombing Incidents and Hoax Device Incidents



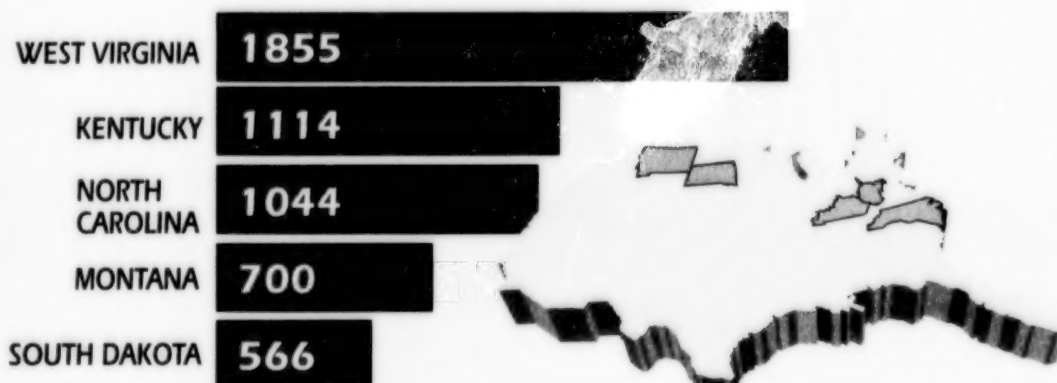
Recovered Explosives



TOP FIVE STATES FOR
RECOVERIES



TOP FIVE STATES FOR
POUNDS



TOP FIVE STATES FOR
DETONATORS

**Number of
Incidents
1,997**

**Pounds of
High
Explosives
7,731**

**Pounds of
Low
Explosives
420**

**Number of
Detonators
9,205**

**Feet of
Detonating
Cord/
Safety Fuse
66,126**

**Number of
Grenades
717**

**Pounds of
Blasting Agents
8,031**

Information courtesy of the
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

Incidents Involving Hoax Devices

HOAX DEVICES BY TARGET

TARGET	PRECEDED BY A THREAT	NO THREAT
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES	14	50
COMMERCIAL/RETAIL	46	70
OFFICES	5	10
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	30	26
ACADEMIC FACILITIES	18	37
GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES	10	29
VEHICLES	7	33
MEDICAL FACILITIES	2	6
LAW ENFORCEMENT/JUDICIARY	6	14
RADIO/TELEVISION/TELECOMMUNICATIONS	5	4
OTHER	12	47
TOTAL	155	326

TOTAL

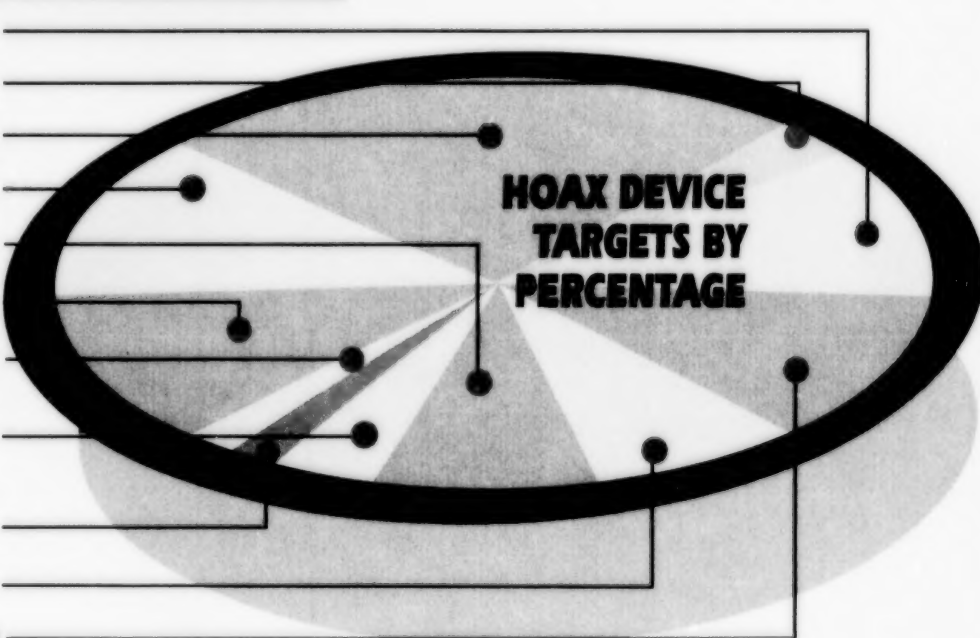
481

This is a

16%
increase in
Hoax Device
incidents over
1994 Hoaxes.

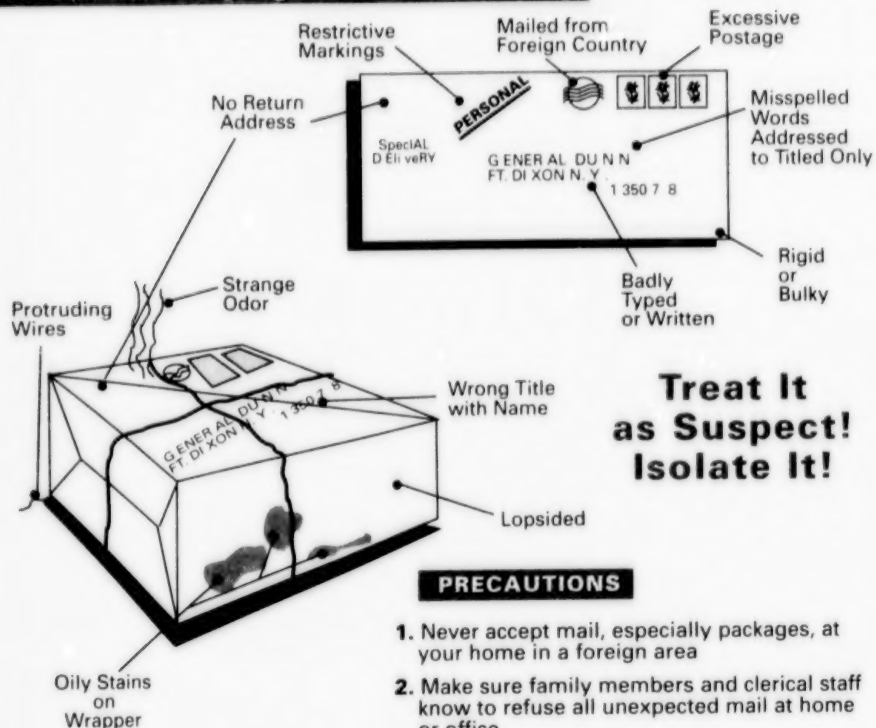
33% of incidents involving Hoax devices were preceded by a threatening note, letter or telephone call.

VEHICLES	8%
MEDICAL FACILITIES	2%
COMMERCIAL/RETAIL	24%
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	12%
ACADEMIC FACILITIES	12%
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES	13%
OFFICES	3%
LAW ENFORCEMENT/JUDICIARY	4%
RADIO/TELEVISION/TELECOMMUNICATIONS	2%
GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES	8%
OTHER	12%



WARNING!

Letter and Package Bomb Indicators



**Treat It
as Suspect!
Isolate It!**

PRECAUTIONS

1. Never accept mail, especially packages, at your home in a foreign area
2. Make sure family members and clerical staff know to refuse all unexpected mail at home or office
3. Remember - **It May Be A Bomb** - Treat It as Suspect

LETTER AND PARCEL BOMB RECOGNITION POINTS

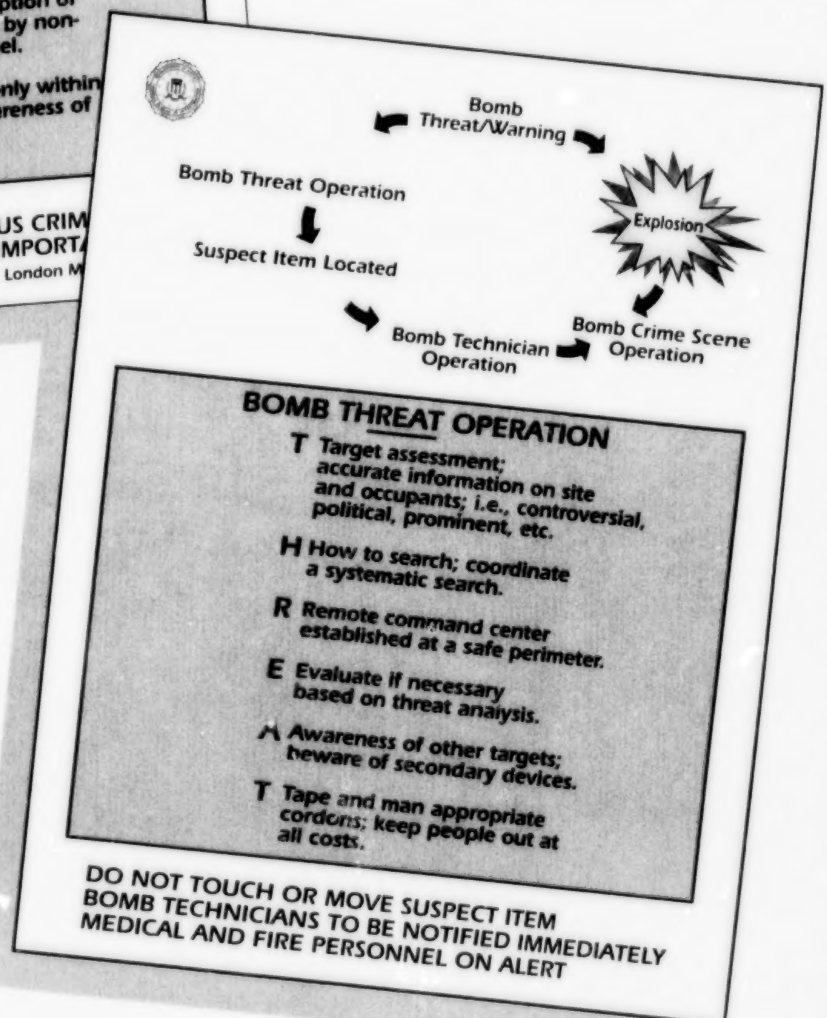
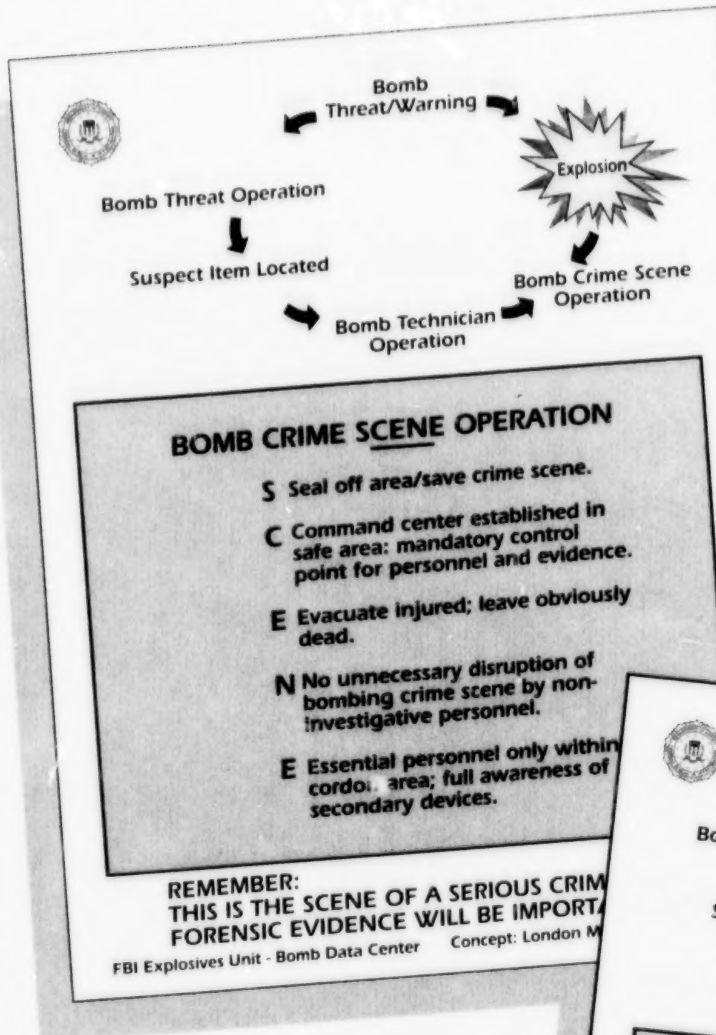
- Excessive Postage
- Incorrect Titles
- Titles but No Names
- Misspellings of Common Words
- Oily Stains or Discolorations
- No Return Address
- Excessive Weight
- Rigid Envelope
- Lopsided or Uneven Envelope
- Protruding Wires or Tinfoil
- Visual Distractions
- Foreign Mail, Air Mail and Special Delivery
- Restrictive Markings such as Confidential, Personal, etc.
- Hand Written or Poorly Typed Addresses
- Excessive Securing Material such as Masking Tape, String, etc.

FBI EXPLOSIVES UNIT-BOMB DATA CENTER
(202) 324-2696

Available from the **Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center** upon request.

Bomb Scene Card

Available from the
Explosives Unit - Bomb Data Center
upon request.



Bomb Threat Cards

Available from the
**Explosives Unit -
Bomb Data Center**
upon request.

...in English

FD-730 (5-6-87)



FBI EXPLOSIVES UNIT BOMB DATA CENTER

PLACE THIS CARD UNDER YOUR TELEPHONE

QUESTIONS TO ASK:

1. When is bomb going to explode?
2. Where is it right now?
3. What does it look like?
4. What kind of bomb is it?
5. What will cause it to explode?
6. Did you place the bomb?
7. Why?
8. What is your address?
9. What is your name?

EXACT WORDING OF THE THREAT:

Sex of caller _____ Race _____
Age _____ Length of call _____
Number at which call is received _____

Time _____ Date _____

BOMB THREAT

CALLER'S VOICE:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Calm | <input type="checkbox"/> Nasal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Angry | <input type="checkbox"/> Stutter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Excited | <input type="checkbox"/> Lisp |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Slow | <input type="checkbox"/> Raspy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rapid | <input type="checkbox"/> Deep |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Soft | <input type="checkbox"/> Ragged |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Loud | <input type="checkbox"/> Clearing throat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Laughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Deep breathing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crying | <input type="checkbox"/> Crackling voice |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Normal | <input type="checkbox"/> Disguised |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Distinct | <input type="checkbox"/> Accent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stuttered | <input type="checkbox"/> Familiar |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Whispered |

If voice is familiar, who did it sound like?

BACKGROUND SOUNDS:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Street noises | <input type="checkbox"/> Factory machinery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crockery | <input type="checkbox"/> Animal noises |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Voices | <input type="checkbox"/> Clear |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PA System | <input type="checkbox"/> Static |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> House noises | <input type="checkbox"/> Long distance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Motor | <input type="checkbox"/> Booth |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Office machinery | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

THREAT LANGUAGE:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Well spoken | <input type="checkbox"/> Incoherent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educated | <input type="checkbox"/> Taped |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Foul | <input type="checkbox"/> Message |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Irrational | <input type="checkbox"/> Threat |

REMARKS:

Report call immediately

Phone number _____

Date _____

Name _____

Position _____

Phone number _____

PALABRAS EXACTAS DE LA AMENAZA:

Sexo de la persona que llama _____
Raza _____ Edad _____
llamada: _____ Duración de la
recibió la llamada: _____ Numero donde se
Hizo: _____ Fecha _____

AMENAZA DE BOMBA

FD-730 (5-6-87)
Spanish



FBI EXPLOSIVES UNIT BOMB DATA CENTER

POBIA ESTA TABLITA DEBAJO DE SU TELEFONO

PREGUNTAS A HACER:

1. ¿A qué hora explotará la bomba?
2. ¿Dónde está ahora mismo?
3. ¿Cómo es?
4. ¿Qué tipo de bomba es?
5. ¿Qué causará la explosión?
6. ¿Puso usted la bomba?
7. ¿Por qué?
8. ¿Cuál es su dirección?
9. ¿Cuál es su nombre?

VOZ DE LA PERSONA QUE LLAMA:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Calmada | <input type="checkbox"/> Nasal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Enojada | <input type="checkbox"/> Tartamudea |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Excitada | <input type="checkbox"/> Cecero |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lenta | <input type="checkbox"/> Ronca |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rápida | <input type="checkbox"/> Grave |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Baja | <input type="checkbox"/> Estridente |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alta | <input type="checkbox"/> Desahogado garganta |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Risa | <input type="checkbox"/> Resaca un fondo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Llorando | <input type="checkbox"/> Quetzalada |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Murmura | <input type="checkbox"/> Destruida |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clara | <input type="checkbox"/> Acento |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fartada | <input type="checkbox"/> Conocida |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Susurrado |

Si la voz le es conocida ¿a la de quien se le parece?

RUIDOS EN EL FONDO:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tráiler | <input type="checkbox"/> Sistema altoparlante |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Voces | <input type="checkbox"/> Maquinaria de oficina |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Música | <input type="checkbox"/> Maquinaria de fábrica |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruidos de animales |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Capina | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruidos callejeros |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Motor | <input type="checkbox"/> Largo distancia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Claro | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruidos caseros |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Estática | <input type="checkbox"/> Otro |

LENGUAJE DE LA AMENAZA:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bien dicho | <input type="checkbox"/> Incoherente |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educado | <input type="checkbox"/> Grabado |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Obcecado | <input type="checkbox"/> Mensaje fue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Irracional | <input type="checkbox"/> Imito |

NOTAS:

Notifique llamada inmediatamente a

Numero telefonico _____

Fecha _____

Nombre _____

Posicion _____

Numero telefonico _____

...and in Spanish



1995 BOMBING INCIDENTS

END

01\14\99